

Relation Of Buruds With The Bamboo Tree

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Introduction:

India has an oldest civilization. However the most important feature of Indian society is its diversified nature. It is an amalgamation of various languages, and varied ethnicities, castes, cultures, beliefs, values, norms, art forms, geographical conditions etc.

The Castes, Religion, Family, Marriage are the major socio-cultural institutions of Indian society. But all these have some kinds of changes in their original structure. Impact of modernization, westernization, industrialization and urbanization is responsible for change within the socio-cultural elements of Indian society. Among these institutions, there is the close relation between caste institution and economic system. The caste institution and economic system are totally different, but the economic system has direct or indirect impacts on the other components of social system like culture, polity, ideology etc. The economic system of ancient India was mostly based upon the Barter system. In the medieval period, the system was evolved, but it was also linked with caste system. The “Baluta” as (servants) and “Alutas” as (masters) were playing an important role in the village life. The Baluta system was considered as the supporting system of feudal caste based society in India. From these Balutedars and Alutedars Burud community belongs from the Alutedars category.

Production of Bamboos

Buruds who are known for making various Bamboo made items are very close to the Bamboo tree. They are totally dependent on the Bamboo sticks. Bamboos have important place, is not only in Indian culture but also in entire South-East Asia. Due to versatility of bamboo uses, it is often called with the different names like “Poor mans timber”, “Friend of the people”, “Green Gold”, “Bamboo Culture” etc. Bamboos are from the grass category. There are 125 indigenous as well as exotic species of bamboos belonging to 23 genera. In India bamboo forest occupy an area of 10.03 million hector, nearly 12.8% of the total forest area in the country. In the each state of India bamboos are found except Kashmir.

The Arundinaria, Bambusa, Chimonobambusa, Dendracalamus, Dinochloa, Indocalamus, Ochlandra, Drepanostachyam, Phyllostachys, Pleioblastus, Pseudoxytenanthera, Schizostachym and Thamnocalamus are some categories of bamboo, which occurs in our India. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal are the major states where more than 50% of the bamboo species occurs. While planting bamboo plant, it is necessary to focus on the various elements and they are as follows.

1) Climate Conditions : For bamboo cultivation there are various elements which should be taken in to account before planting it, and climatic condition is one of them. Each plant requires specific kind of weather. This weather helps plants and trees to grow properly. Bamboo grows in not too warm climatic conditions and also it doesn't requires temperature below 15 degree Celsius in the summer. Chapter I : Introduction

2) Soil : Bamboo plantation requires well drained sandy soil to clay soil. Bamboo can be also grown and cultivated on wide variety of soil. In India the Barack Valley region is best suited for bamboo cultivation.

3) Propagation : Bamboos are normally propagated with the help of culms cuttings or rhizomes cutting. Seedling of bamboo are generally raised on nursery beds and later on they are allowed to grow on poly pots and then they are transferred into the main field.

Generally bamboo planting is done in the rainy season. In 1 acre land, 200 bamboos can be planted. The maturation period in bamboo planting is 5 years.

4) Manuring and Fertilization : The use of manure and fertilizers is very important when seedling is transplanted in the main field. It is necessary to apply organic or inorganic on seedling after harvesting and previous to irrigating the plants. For controlling pests it is appropriate to apply pesticides on bamboo plants.

5) Water Supply : Bamboo trees are sensitive to water logging ,it is necessary to drain out the soil especially during heavy rainfall.

6) Harvesting : In general harvesting can be started from the fifth year onwards. But if anybody sees towards bamboo farming from the commercial view, harvesting must be done from the sixth year. As harvesting starts from the sixth year onwards, the yield and income from the bamboo plantation, increases each year starting from the sixth year.

IMPORTANCE OF BAMBOO TREE

There is close relation between Burud and bamboo trees. The Bamboo trees are the inevitable factor of the life of the Burud, without bamboo trees, it is impossible to have various eco-friendly bamboo products. Apart from Like this the Bamboos which are used by the Buruds are very much useful to the human being as well as the tradition making various bamboo items, there are also a number of other uses of bamboo trees. Those are as follows:

1) Ability to improve quality of degraded land : The Bamboo tree has the ability to improve the quality of unfertile land. There are two types of Bamboos which are useful for cultivating the degraded or unfertile land. Those are as follows :

- i) *Dendrocalamus Strictus* :
- ii) *Bambusa Bamboos* :

These canes or bamboo trees develop the fertility of land and also give the economic benefit. With the use of ash the bamboos can be grown on degraded land and one can revive the unfertile land. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mumbai and University of Western Aunario Canada made research on it. There was necessity of developing the trees who can create the economic pressure on earth in specific period. The bamboo trees were succeeded in this examination. This institutes made experiment for growing Bamboos with the mixture of Soil, Mud and Ash, for reviving the unfertile land and their experiment was successful.

2) Reduces Soil Erosion& Bans the Landslide: The benefits of Bamboo tree are many. The roots of the Bamboo spreads deep in side the ground and at the same time holds the soil. According to research a single Bamboo tree can hold 6 cubic meter of soil in its roots. That's why it is said that Bamboo is the best measure of controlling the soil erosion on hilly areas during rainy season. This condition automatically bans the land slides otherwise to occur.

3) Recharges the water spring : Decreasing density of forest on the earth is also responsible for decreasing water level on the earth. The rainy water drains from the desolated mountain slope. This becomes the reason of depletion of water springs. During such conditions Bamboo trees can become the measure to save the water springs. Some kinds of Bamboo trees produces 10 ton per hector leaves, Per year. This huge amount of leaves helps to hold the rainy water as well as to season it in to the ground. It also decreases the rate of evaporation.

4)Protects the Banks of River : Bamboo trees has that ability to hold the soil tightly, which is very useful for protecting the banks river. The Bamboo tress like Bamboos and Dendrocalamus are more useful for holding the soil.

5) Works as Wind - Resistant : Growing collectively is the feature of Bamboo. Such collection of Bamboo helps to decrease the speed of wind. Due to its flexibility it always bends and not able to break. So, its flexibility helps to resist the wind and helps the farmer to protect the crops.

6) Bamboo trees & Carbon absorption : Increasing percentage of Carbon dioxide in air has became a serious issue at the local as well as national level. It has become responsible for increasing global warming.

The trees and plants play an important role in balancing the levels of gasses in the atmosphere. Bamboo is such a grass which tree grows very fast as compared to other trees. Thus plantation of such trees also help in maintaining the balance of ecosystem.

Refrences

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